

STATE PLAN UNDER TITLE XIX OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

State: North Carolina

TRANSFER OF ASSETS

1917(c) The agency provides for the denial of certain Medicaid services by reason of disposal of assets for less than fair market value.

1. Institutionalized individuals may be denied certain Medicaid services upon disposing of assets for less than fair market value on or after the look-back date.

The agency withholds payment to institutionalized individuals for the following services:

Payments based on a level of care in a nursing facility;

Payments based on a nursing facility level of care in a medical institution;

Home and community-based services under a 1915 waiver.

2. Non-institutionalized individuals:

— The agency applies these provisions to the following non-institutionalized eligibility groups. These groups can be no more restrictive than those set forth in section 1905(a) of the Social Security Act:

The agency withholds payment to non-institutionalized individuals for the following services:

Home health services (section 1905(a)(7));

Home and community care for functionally disabled and elderly adults (section 1905(a)(22));

Personal care services furnished to individuals who are not inpatients in certain medical institutions, as recognized under agency law and specified in section 1905(a)(24).

— The following other long-term care services for which medical assistance is otherwise under the agency plan:

TN No. 95-06

Supersedes

TN No. New

Approval Date

6-14-95

Effective Date

4-1-95

State: North Carolina

TRANSFER OF ASSETS

3. Penalty Date--The beginning date of each penalty period imposed for an uncompensated transfer of assets is:
- X the first day of the month in which the asset was transferred;
- \_\_\_ the first day of the month following the month of transfer.
4. Penalty Period - Institutionalized Individuals--  
In determining the penalty for an institutionalized individual, the agency uses:
- X the average monthly cost to a private patient of nursing facility services in the agency;
- \_\_\_ the average monthly cost to a private patient of nursing facility services in the community in which the individual is institutionalized.
5. Penalty Period - Non-institutionalized Individuals--  
The agency imposes a penalty period determined by using the same method as is used for an institutionalized individual, including the use of the average monthly cost of nursing facility services;
- \_\_\_ imposes a shorter penalty period than would be imposed for institutionalized individuals, as outlined below:

TN No. 95-06

Supersedes

TN No. New

Approval Date

6-14-95

Effective Date 4-1-95

State: North Carolina

TRANSFER OF ASSETS

6. Penalty period for amounts of transfer less than cost of nursing facility care--

- a. Where the amount of the transfer is less than the monthly cost of nursing facility care, the agency:

X does not impose a penalty;

       imposes a penalty for less than a full month, based on the proportion of the agency's private nursing facility rate that was transferred.

- b. Where an individual makes a series of transfers, each less than the private nursing facility rate for a month, the agency:

X does not impose a penalty;

       imposes a series of penalties, each for less than a full month.

7. Transfers made so that penalty periods would overlap--  
The agency:

X totals the value of all assets transferred to produce a single penalty period;

       calculates the individual penalty periods and imposes them sequentially.

8. Transfers made so that penalty periods would not overlap--  
The agency:

X assigns each transfer its own penalty period;

       uses the method outlined below:

State: North Carolina

TRANSFER OF ASSETS

9. Penalty periods - transfer by a spouse that results in a penalty period for the individual--

- (a) The agency apportions any existing penalty period between the spouses using the method outlined below, provided the spouse is eligible for Medicaid. A penalty can be assessed against the spouse, and some portion of the penalty against the individual remains.

When both spouses are institutionalized the penalty period is divided equally between the spouses.

- (b) If one spouse is no longer subject to a penalty, the remaining penalty period must be served by the remaining spouse.

10. Treatment of income as an asset--

When income has been transferred as a lump sum, the agency will calculate the penalty period on the lump sum value.

     The agency will impose partial month penalty periods.

When a stream of income or the right to a stream of income has been transferred, the agency will impose a penalty period for each income payment.

     For transfers of individual income payments, the agency will impose partial month penalty periods.

     For transfers of the right to an income stream, the agency will use the actuarial value of all payments transferred.

  X   The agency uses an alternate method to calculate penalty periods, as described below:

The agency adds each income payment and imposes a full month penalty the first day of the month in which income transferred equals the average monthly cost of nursing facility services.

TN No. 95-06

Supersedes

TN No. New

Approval Date

6-14-95

Effective Date

4-1-95

State: North Carolina

TRANSFER OF ASSETS

11. Imposition of a penalty would work an undue hardship--  
The agency does not apply the transfer of assets provisions in any case in which the agency determines that such an application would work an undue hardship.

The following criteria will be used to determine whether the agency will not count assets transferred because the penalty would work an undue hardship:

When application of transfer of assets provisions would deprive an individual of medical care such that his health or life would be endangered or deprive individual of food, clothing, shelter, or other necessities of life.

TN No. 95-06  
Supersedes \_\_\_\_\_ Approval Date 6-14-95 Effective Date 4-1-95  
TN No. New

## DEFINITION OF BLINDNESS

An individual shall be considered to be blind if he has central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with the use of a correcting lens. An eye which is accompanied by a limitation in the fields of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees shall be considered as having a central visual acuity of 20/200 or less. An individual shall also be considered to be blind as defined under the State Plan approved under Title XVI as in effect for October 1972 and received aid under such plan (on the basis of blindness) for December 1973, so long as he is continuously blind as so defined.

## DEFINITION OF DISABILITY

Disability is inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity due to a medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death, or has lasted, or can be expected to last 12 months or longer. An individual shall also be considered to be disabled if he is permanently and totally disabled as defined under the State Plan approved under Title XVI as in effect for October 1972 and received aid under such plan (on basis of disability) for December 1973, so long as he is continuously disabled as so defined.

Neither of the above definitions is more liberal than the SSI definitions for the condition.

86-19

86-19 INTERVIEW 12/22/86  
INTERVIEW 7/7/87  
NEW DATE OF BIRTH 10/11/86